

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

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MAYSVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1887.

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ANOTHER TRIP ON WEST.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY GO FROM MILWAUKEE TO MADISON.

A Visit to the Soldiers' Home and Then They Take Their Departure From the Cream City—Arrival at Madison—An Enthusiastic Reception.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 8.—Early this morning crowds began to gather in the street in front of the Plankinton house, and at 8:30, the time appointed for the president to start for a drive to the Soldiers' home, sidewalks on both sides of the street were black with people standing on tips and stretching their necks. Judging from remarks heard in the crowd most of the people desired to see Mrs. Cleveland rather than the president. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, however, remained in their rooms enjoying breakfast, in which pig's feet was one of the dishes.

Finally they came out from the main entrance, followed by Mayor Walther and John L. Mitchell. Mr. Cleveland got into the carriage first. He was followed by his wife. Mr. Mitchell and the mayor then entered and sat down on the front seat. As the carriage started up the avenue cheers reverberated between the high walls on either side. The president raised his hat and smiles furrowed up his fleshy face. Mrs. Cleveland, who looked as fresh and pretty as a rosebud, bowed and smiled. The other members of the presidential party, with Col. Vilas, followed in carriages with members of the reception committee. They were driven rapidly on Grand avenue to the soldiers' home.

When the president and party returned from their drive to the soldiers' home, where a salute was fired in his honor, they were taken to the Northwestern depot, where a large and cheering crowd had assembled to bid good by to Milwaukee's distinguished guests.

Very few minutes were lost in starting the special train after Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland had boarded it. Amid waving hats and handkerchiefs, the presidential train pulled out at 10:34 for Madison, Wis.

At Madison.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 8.—Late last evening heavy rain fell for two hours, damaging to some extent the external decorations, but producing many peculiar and beautiful effects by the commingling of colors. There was one mass of bunting, flag and verdant decoration covering buildings both public and private from the depot on the shore of Lake Monona along the circuitous line of march to the capital. The depot was elaborately festooned with the national colors, especially elaborate were the private decorations of the capitol and residences of Governor Rusk. For master General Vilas and Gen. L. C. Fa. child. The display was striking and attractive. The Federal building was nearly buried beneath bunting and hundreds of appropriate mottoes were displayed over the entrance. The morning opened with a heavy rain, the sky overcast, making the outlook to a fair weather gloomy enough, but the sun soon dispersed the obtrusive nimbus, and shone in all his glory in the azure sky. The street quickly dried under the influence of the sun's rays and thousands of restless feet were soon traversing the streets.

An enormous crowd had arrived in the city by the noon train, which bore them in from all directions within a radius of 100 miles. Nothing like it was ever seen here before. Many of the delegations were accompanied by bands, and National music sounded on every side. The details of the reception had been arranged with great elaboration, and were followed without hitch or deviation. At 1 o'clock the cannon boomed forth a salute of twenty-one guns, which was also a notification that the train was in sight. Wild cheers went up from the 10,000 people who surrounded the depot and stretched for blocks in all directions, locomotives screeched an unusual response as the train thundered up to the depot.

At the first sight of the president the crowd went wild with enthusiasm, but were steadily kept within the prescribed limits by a cordon of military and police.

The line of march was readily formed and the prearranged parade proceeded. The president and Mrs. Cleveland were in their most gracious mood and smiled frequently and good naturedly on the enthusiastic multitude. In the procession were many of the most distinguished citizens of Wisconsin. Partisanship was laid aside and men of all beliefs vied in doing honor to the country's president and his wife. The presidential equipage embraced a fourteen hundred dollar landau, to which was attached a big span of prancing black steeds. The president viewed with special interest the welcome arch at the east corner of Capital park, in which stood the Goddess of Liberty and all the states of the Union, represented by pretty girls in appropriate costumes.

On the line of march was the executive residence and the postmaster general's home. It was after 3 o'clock when the procession reached the east front of the capitol, where, on the platform, erected on the portico, a formal welcome was tendered. The park was crowded to the fence 300 feet distant with a solid mass of humanity, from which frequently thunderous cheers would break forth.

The formal address of welcome was made by Chief Justice Erasmus Cole, of the state supreme bench, and was a dignified effort. The president briefly responded in an appropriate speech.

A public reception was then inaugurated in the rotunda of the capitol, which will probably continue until 6 o'clock, if all present are to have an opportunity of shaking the president's hand. Mrs. Cleveland, who stood by the side of her husband, was supported by several society ladies of this city, including Mrs. Vilas and Mrs. Rusk.

The Nolan-Crow Prize Fight.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8.—The fight between Peter J. Nolan and John P. Crow, that was to come off at Chester park yesterday afternoon, was interrupted, after two minutes, by Sheriff Schott, who arrested the participants and took them before Squire Kaylor, where they waived examination and were bound over.

DEAR DEER.

Three Deer Taken For \$2,000 for Killing Two of the Animals.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 8.—The greatest excitement over the enforcement of the Maine game laws since the murder of the two game wardens about a year ago, was caused here yesterday by the arrest of three Boston sportsmen by deer wardens in the employ of the state. The close time on deer expired last Saturday, and six days before that time the three Bostonians came here and went to Burlington, a little town twenty miles from Bangor. Their shooting outfit was packed in trunks so as not to attract attention, and they proposed to go into the woods and have several days' hunting in close time and bring the deer out in open time, claiming they had shot them then.

They are rich men and spared no expense. They hired Reuben Sibby, one of the best guides in Maine, and when he declined going on account of the law, they told him that the wardens weren't smart enough to catch them. So the guide went along, and they also took a deerhound and a beagle valued at several hundred dollars. Commissioner Stillwell got wind of the affair and sent Charles Pond and Albert French after the sportsmen. They reached their camp and remained within sight of them three days before the close time expired. The wardens would follow the sportsmen by day, dodging Indian fashion from tree to tree. For two nights they camped within a mile of the Bostonians. They suffered very much with the cold and their provisions ran short. The sportsmen killed two deer while under the surveillance of the wardens. The second was brought to bay in a stream only a few feet away from where Pond was concealed. The warden was directly in range and had just time to spring behind a fallen log when a volley was fired at the deer. Pond heard bullets whistle by his ears, and his hair stood on end as he thought of his narrow escape.

Friday afternoon the wardens started out of the woods after the warrants. They traveled all night, and reached Bucksport at 4 o'clock the next morning. They got their warrants and started into the woods again and arrested the law breakers on Tuesday at their camp. At first the Bostonians protested their innocence, but when told that they had been followed for three days, they gave in. They were arraigned in court at Bucksport yesterday and fined \$500 for killing the two deer, and the costs added making the fine \$2,000. They didn't have that amount of money, and J. F. Moses, a prominent citizen of Bucksport, paid the fine. The men refuse to give their names. They are said to be prominent business men of Boston, and were well known by Mr. Moses.

DR. PARKER'S PARABLE.

An Audience at Chickering Hall Hears "Job's Comforters."

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, of the City Temple, London, took the lecture stage last night at Chickering hall, with a "dramatic parable" called "Job's Comforters." "Sympathy From Science" was the sub-title of the monologue and the piece was really a set of dialogues between an imaginary nineteenth century Job and three modern men of science more or less ingeniously veiled under the stage names of Stuart, the Millite; Huxley, the Molecule, and Tyndall, the Salduece. Two more personages made their appearance toward the end, a gamekeeper and his daughter. The lesson of the "parable" is the impotency of modern science to comfort sorrow or console grief.

John B. Gough, he said, had given him some advice about the sort of lecture the people in America would expect. No matter how witty, how eloquent, how polished, how felicitous a speaker was, the great temperate orator had said he couldn't hope for lasting success in America unless he was animated by a profound moral purpose—a most delicate tribute, Dr. Parker thought, to the intelligence and moral fiber of the people of the United States. With this idea in his mind he had written a "dramatic parable" on the proper limitation of science to the field of knowledge and its equally proper exclusion from the field of sympathy and sentiment. Job's afflictions in the new parable were much the same as in the old one, and the language in which he puts his troubles to the three comforters of modern science is in great part the familiar text of the King James version. The three philosophers can only tell him that the law of nature is a hard one; that his goods and his family have gone the way of the chemical economy of the universe.

Dr. Parker's monologue was about forty minutes in length. He said in an epilogue that he couldn't expect to please the flippant. It was for the sober and thoughtful only, at which there was some applause.

New Carpet for the White House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—New carpets have been put down in the East and Blue rooms of the White House. The carpet in the Blue room is made after special designs by Mr. Stone, an American artist, and is in perfect harmony with the tints of the room furnishings. An axminster has been laid in the East room. The arrangements for lighting the north entrance has also been changed somewhat, in order that an unseemly plunging of high dignitaries into Ethiopian darkness, as has occasionally happened, may hereafter be prevented. Col. Watson said yesterday that in a week or ten days everything would be in readiness for the guests of the winter.

A Mormon Meeting.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 8.—The fifty-seventh annual conference of the Mormon church opened in the Tabernacle Thursday. Great interest centers in the meeting, owing to the fact that it is the first conference held in this city for the past three years. During that period conferences were held at smaller towns, so that polygamists who were avoiding arrest could attend. Interest in this conference is further enhanced by rumors which state that the successor to President Taylor will be elected.

C. H. & D. Receivership.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8.—If Judge Van Derveer decides to appoint a receiver for the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, it is said that John Carlisle will be the man who will get the position. James E. Campbell, of Hamilton, is also mentioned.

COERCION IN IRELAND.

IT PROVES A FAILURE AND AN IMPOSIBILITY.

Mayer Sullivan and Mr. O'Brien Dismissed From the Dublin Police Court. Great Interest Taken in the Smith-Kilrain Prize Fight—Other Foreign News.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The action of the court in dismissing the summons against Lord Mayor Sullivan and Mr. O'Brien after the short season of bluster on the part of the Dublin officials, brings the bungling methods of the government to a climax, and hastens the time when English disgust at the lack of tact and ability of the Tory ministry to deal with the question of the hour will so forcibly manifest itself as to drive the purblind blunderers from power. It is now patent to everybody that to govern Ireland by means of the coercion law is utterly impossible, and to no one is this fact more plainly apparent than to the ministers themselves.

Bad as these laws were, had the government been content to enforce them fairly and only when their application was necessary, they might have found abundant support in England and little violent opposition in Ireland, but the power the new statutes conferred upon the Irish officials from the Dublin executive down to the most recently appointed constable has in every case been abused, and there is no doubt that at least one-third of the members of the house of commons who voted for the passage of the crimes bill are now ashamed of having done so. Probably no one feels more keenly the failure of the court to convict Messrs. Sullivan and O'Brien than does Mr. Balfour. Mr. O'Brien's release at Mitchellstown pending his appeal was a severe blow to the pride of the Irish secretary, and the subsequent speeches and triumphant progress of Mr. O'Brien have still further exasperated him. If Mr. O'Brien could have been convicted he would have been sent to jail immediately, and kept there until the period of his appeal had expired, when his original sentence would go into effect. As it is now it is extremely unlikely that the sentence imposed upon United Ireland's editor will ever be carried out, and Mr. Balfour will have to look further for means by which to obtain his revenge for the uncompromising things his political enemy has said of him.

The House of Lords Must Go.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Those who read the signs of the times aright, view the editorial which appeared in yesterday's Telegraph as promising to curtail by a decade the short years of political life still remaining to the house of lords. Alluding to the fact, that though recently ruled off Newmarket Heath for disgraceful conduct, the Marquis of Ailesbury still remains an hereditary legislator, and that there is also one peer who cannot return to England from fear of a criminal prosecution, the article states that there are many members of the house of lords who wouldn't be admitted into anything like decent society, and that, with the exception of the bankruptcy bill of 1881, nothing has ever been done to purge the assembly of individuals utterly unfit by character, conduct or capacity for taking part in the nation's legislative work.

Referring to the well known fact that there are many in addition to the black sheep who are either hopelessly eccentric or congenially stupid, the Telegraph demands some plan by which these men whom betting men, jockeys and touts regard as too tainted for their not particularly immaculate society should be divested of their legislative functions. The article enumerates 113 out of a total of 350 who appear worthy of their senatorial dignity, but whose great learning, ability and probity of purpose, in the opinion of the Telegraph, doesn't alter the fact that as a National senate the house of lords leaves much to be wished for. In conclusion, it suggests that the 400 English peers elect from their own body a chosen minority to represent them at Westminster, with the hope that this plan would purge the house of all who from great age, bad character or incapacity are unsuited for legislative work, and thus give it a moral weight and political strength which at present it doesn't possess. Far from preventing precipitate legislation, it is by its inane resistance to modest reforms responsible, according to the Telegraph, for what the latter terms the Irish sedition and treason of today.

Interest in the Smith-Kilrain Contest.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The intense interest in the coming prize fight between Smith and Kilrain, and especially the extent of the curiosity to see the American slugger, was shown last night when 3,000 persons crowded themselves into St. James hall to witness the sparring contest between Kilrain and Mitchell. Kilrain was cordially received by the crowd when introduced by Mr. Moore. Mitchell's father-in-law acknowledged his greeting by bowing right and left. Moore exhibited the belt for which Kilrain and Smith are to fight and while bespeaking fair play for the visitor in the coming battle asked his hearers to show the same spirit toward the American in the friendly set-to which they were assembled to see. Jen Smith was present and eagerly scanned the American's points as he appeared in fighting costume in readiness for the business of the evening. To the surprise of the majority of the spectators who had manifested underrated Kilrain's abilities, the American forced the fighting in every round and in the windup brought Mitchell to his knees.

The utmost good humor prevailed throughout, and the crowd was well pleased with the exhibition of scientific sparring, and evident ability to do hard hitting, displayed by the American pugilist, and it was conceded on all sides that he had given a better entertainment and a finer display of science than Smith has yet shown in his nightly set-tos at the Aquarium. Nevertheless the betting last night was two to one that Smith will win, his enormous muscular strength carrying the odds with it. After the exhibition Kilrain's dressing room was crowded with American and English reporters, and a large number of leading sporting men. Kilrain's gentlemanly ap-

pearance and manners were a complete surprise to all who met him last night for the first time, and have told very much in his favor.

Larry Donovan Jumps.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Larry Donovan, of New York, who gained the consent of the police by assuring them there was no danger, jumped from Waterloo bridge to-day in the presence of thousands of spectators.

GEORGE ON THE ANARCHISTS.

He Accepts the Judgment of the Court, But Favors a Commutation of Sentence.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Nearly all the first page of this week's Standard, out to-day, is taken up by Mr. George in discussing the progress of the United Labor campaign throughout the state and in considering the case of the Chicago Anarchists, whose execution he has at last come to believe is just, though he maintains that there is legitimate ground for clemency and urges that the main purpose of the punishment—the prevention of such crimes in the future—will be as well if not better served by a commutation of the death sentence to one of imprisonment. He says:

"Among the great body of workmen there has never been any sympathy with the bomb-throwers of Chicago or any justification of Anarchistic methods, but there was a widespread impression that the men condemned at Chicago had, in the excited state of public opinion, failed to get a fair trial, and this feeling led some of the representative men of New York trades unions, upon the first receipt of the news that the Anarchists had been refused a new trial, to consent to put their names to a circular calling for a protest against the execution of the sentence."

"The truth is that there is no ground for asking executive clemency in behalf of the Chicago Anarchists, as a matter of right. An unlawful and murderous deed was committed in Chicago, the penalty of which, by the laws of the state of Illinois, is death. That seven judges of the highest court of Illinois, men accustomed to weigh evidence and pass upon judicial rulings, should, after a full examination of the testimony and the record, and with the responsibility of life and death resting upon them, unanimously sustain the verdict and the sentence, is inconsistent with the idea that the Chicago Anarchists were condemned on insufficient evidence. It may be said that these men had worked themselves up to the belief that it is only by acts of violence and bloodshed that social reform can be attained, but that does not affect the justice of their sentence. No matter how honest or how intense may have been their conviction on this point, organized society is no less justified in protecting itself against such acts. In this country where a freedom of speech which extends almost to license is seldom interfered with, and where all political power rests upon the will of the people, those who counsel to force or to the use of force in the name of political reform are enemies of society, and especially are they enemies of the working masses."

"But resorting to force," he says in conclusion, "is not confined to Anarchists by any means. The rich and influential are too ready to talk about it and to hire Pinkerton detectives. And the readiness with which the idea has spread the Chicago Anarchists have been unjustly and illegally condemned is a grave warning of the loss of faith in our judicial system consequent upon the corruption of our politics."

\$100 for Selling Cigars on Sunday.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Oct. 8.—In the Hannibal court of common pleas to-day E. J. Ohmer, proprietor of a hotel and restaurant, was fined \$100 for selling cigars on Sunday contrary to the state law prohibiting the sale of all articles of merchandise not of immediate necessity. For years the Sunday law has been inoperative here, and saloons, clothing stores, cigar stores, groceries, barber shops and confectionaries have been open on Sunday as on other days. About two weeks ago the ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union began movements aimed at the Sunday closing in general and the shutting up of all saloons in particular. Accordingly the mayor issued a proclamation ordering the enforcement of the law. Strenuous opposition was made by those whose business was affected, and Ohmer's was selected as a test case. An appeal has been taken.

Another Application.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—It became known yesterday that Bishop Moore, of St. Augustine, Fla., has sent another application to the pope, to have the case of Dr. McGlynn reopened. Bishop Moore has all along insisted that the propaganda should reopen the case, and yesterday he forwarded a second request to Rome, asking that Dr. McGlynn's counsel be heard, with a view to annulling the sentence of excommunication. Catholic authorities here were of the opinion that Bishop Moore's efforts would be fruitless, inasmuch as Dr. McGlynn had refused to obey the mandate calling him to Rome.

A Freshman Steeple Climber.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Oct. 8.—The sophomore at Bowdoin college attempted to capture a ten gallon keg of cider from the freshmen on Monday but failed. During the night, Cilley, of the class of '91 climbed to the top of northern spire of Kings' chapel and succeeded in fastening thereon a white flag bearing his class numerals. As the spire is of stone and 130 feet high, and his only possible means of ascent was a lightning rod, all the students except sophomores are proud of the freshman's nerve.

Thousands of Men Made Idle by a Muskrat.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—A muskrat dug a hole in the bank of the canal about a mile above Nashua, N. H., yesterday, and caused a disastrous flood. The torrent swept away into the woods, carrying trees and all the waste around to the Nashua river behind. The river rapidly rose, and was covered by the yellow foam for a mile below. The mills immediately shut down, and there is no telling when they will resume work. The flood has thrown 3,000 employes out of work for an indefinite time.

Stolen in Broad Daylight.

WAPAKONETA, O., Oct. 8.—There was stolen from the public square a sorrel horse and spring wagon owned by Fred. Frits, a farmer. He was attending the fair yesterday. He offers a reward of \$25. The horse is fourteen hands high and has a star on his forehead.